United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

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Inspection Report

GREGG WOODY
KAREN WOODY

Customer ID: **6486**
Certificate: **33-C-0218**
Site: 001
KAREN & GREGG WOODY

P O BOX 68

MULBERRY GROVE, IL 62262

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: Jan-31-2013

2.40 (b) (2) **DIRECT NCI**

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

Each dealer or exhibitor shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include:
(2) The use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries, and the availability of emergency, weekend, and holiday care

On 12/17/12 a young adult female liger (Tabitha) died. The veterinarian was unable to do a proper necropsy due to the licensee only providing a bucket with a stomach and intestines for the vet to examine. There was no carcass for the veterinarian to examine and the identification of the stomach and intestines was not able to be confirmed.The licensee stated that the veterinarian had not been contacted prior to the death of the liger.

The licensee stated that the young female serval that was acquired on 12/24/12 had been sick and died within the past 3 days. The licensee stated that the serval was acting sick and he thought it had an upper respiratory problem, however the veterinarian had not been contacted and no medical treatments had been given, and the animal died. The veterinarian had not seen the animal or done a necropsy. The licensee was not clear as to the date the animal died.

It is imperative that when symptoms of an illness or physical ailment is observed that a veterinarian is consulted. Any condition not identified, diagnosed and treated appropriately could cause discomfort and unnecessary pain and suffering to the animal and progress from a treatable condition to a chronic or even fatal condition, as consequently occured in both of these cases.

A veterinarian must be contacted and appropriate methods of diagnosis and treatment must be administered.

To be corrected by: Immediately

Prepared By:	ANNMARIE HOUSER, A C I		
	ANNMARIE HOUSER, A C I	USDA, APHIS, Animal Care	**Date:**
Title:	ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR	Inspector 6022	Mar-04-2013
Received By:	(b)(6),(b)(7)(c)		**Date:**
Title:			Mar-04-2013

Inspection Report Explanation: http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_welfare/downloads/IR_Explanation.pdf

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2.75 (b) (2) (iv)

RECORDS: DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS.

Every dealer other than operators of auction sales and brokers to whom animals are consigned, and exhibitor shall make, keep, and maintain records or forms which fully and correctly disclose the following information concerning animals**** in his or her possession or under his or her control, or which is transported, sold, euthanized, or otherwise disposed of by that dealer or exhibitor.
***(iv) The name and address of the person to whom an animal was sold or given;

There were two animal dispositions that were not documented during the inspection in regards to the death of a serval in January 2013 and disposition of a porcupine . Both records were written up by the licensee during the inspection.

The disposition records for multiple lions and bears were incomplete with no information of the disposition, except for the word 'slaughter'. The actual disposition of these regulated animals is currently unknown.

Proper record keeping is essential for traceability of regulated animals according to AWA regulations and standards.

The licensee must correctly disclose the information concerning animals in his or her possession that have been sold, euthanized, or otherwise disposed of by that dealer or exhibitor.

To be corrected by: February 18, 2013

2.126 (a) (4)

ACCESS AND INSPECTION OF RECORDS AND PROPERTY.

Each dealer, exhibitor, intermediate handler, or carrier, shall, during business hours, allow APHIS officials:
***(4) To inspect and photograph the facilities, property and animals, as the APHIS officials consider necessary to enforce the provisions of the Act,

The middle barn containing several animals in the back portion (approximately 20ft x 60ft x 20ft) of the building had minimal lighting, consisting of one very dim light bulb in the center of the ceiling. The two sliding doors were closed due to the cold temperatures which added to the dark environment.

The tiger enclosure in the far right of the barn, and the hyena enclosure in the far left of the barn were unable to be seen completely. Inspectors had to use the flashes on their cameras in order to see the enclosures, and the hyenas were not able to be seen at all as they were in a shelter box and it was too dark to see inside. The inspectors could not see the enclosures or the animals clearly enough to determine if there were any mechanical, sanitation or health issues of these animals in the barn.

It is imperative that proper lighting be made available during inspections in order to allow for a complete and accurate inspection of the facility, the primary enclosures and the regulated animals. Improper

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lighting could allow for mechanical, cleaning and health issues to go unnoticed by the inspectors which could cause injury, illness or other regulation violations to continue.

The licensee must provide lighting that will allow for inspectors to fully inspect all areas of the facility and the regulated animals.

To be corrected by: February 18, 2013

3.126 (c)

FACILITIES, INDOOR.

Lighting. Indoor housing facilities shall have ample lighting, by natural or artificial means, or both, of good quality, distribution, and duration as appropriate for the species involved.

The middle barn containing several animals in the back portion (approximately 20ft x 60ft x 20ft) of the building has minimal lighting, consisting of only one very dim light bulb in the center of the ceiling. The two sliding doors were closed due to the cold temperatures which added to the dark environment.

The tiger enclosure in the far right of the barn, and the hyena enclosure in the far left of the barn are in relative darkness during the winter when it is too cold to have the sliding doors open. At the time of inpsection the animals were in enough darkness that it was too difficult to observe the animals or current enclosure conditions without supplimental lighting provided by the inspectors.

It is important for animals, according to their species requirements that live in lighted environments that they be provided the appropriate amount of light for the proper duration of time they require. The absence of proper or efficient lighting can cause physical and/or behavioral problems over time.

Additional light sources must be added to provide ample lighting of good quality and distribution for the appropriate duration according to each species specific requirements .The licensee had been advised in past inspections that more lighting would be needed if the doors were closed.

To be corrected by: February 18, 2013

3.128

SPACE REQUIREMENTS.

Enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so as to provide sufficient space to allow each animal to make normal postural and social adjustments with adequate freedom of movement. Inadequate space may be indicated by evidence of malnutrition, poor condition, debility, stress, or abnormal behavior patterns.

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The adult female tiger (Gigi) is in a covered primary enclosure that is approximately 6ft in height. The tiger was observed trying to stand up and stretch when the licensee approached the enclosure, however she could not extend to her full height and had to hunch her head down between her shoulders.

It is important for the regulated animals to be able to move freely and be able to make normal postural and social adjustments in order to maintain physical and behavioral health.

The tiger must be provided with an enclosure that allows her to make normal postural and social adjustments with adequate freedom of movement.

To be corrected by: April 22, 2013

3.129 (a)

FEEDING.

The food shall be wholesome, palatable, and free from contamination and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to maintain all animals in good health. The diet shall be prepared with consideration for the age, species, condition, size, and type of the animal.

There was a four month old lion cub with bowed front legs that appeared to be showing signs of possible diet insufficency. While discussing the diet plan it was discovered that the licensee was not following the approved diet plan by the veterinarian.

It is imperative that captive regulated animals receive a diet with the proper nutritive value and in sufficient quantities to maintain good health. The diet plans must be updated as changes are made by the licensee and approved by the veterinarian. If there are health issues due to dietary deficiencies being observed, the diet plan must be adjusted by the veterinarian and licensee to prevent unnecessary disorders, suffering and/or death that can be associated with poor diet.

A veterinarian needs to update and approve the diet plan for the big cats and bears including supplement, meat and milk requirements, and the licensee must follow the approved diet plan.

To be corrected by: February 25, 2013

Prepared By:	ANNMARIE HOUSER, A C I		
	ANNMARIE HOUSER, A C I	USDA, APHIS, Animal Care	**Date:**
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The inspection was conducted by AnnMarie Houser, ACI with Dr. Laurie Gage, Big Cat Specialst.

The inspection was conducted with the licensees' and the exit interview was conducted by phone.

Prepared By:	[redacted]		
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